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16 JUNE 1949

Igorlav STETKO, alias Tymoniv KARBONITSCH, alias Hironlav PAWLONSKI

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Igorlav STETKO, alias Tymoniv KARBONITSCH, alias Hironlav PAWLONSKI, was born in Tarnopol, Poland, (Polish Ukraine) on January 19, 1912. He completed grammar and high school in Tarnopol in 1929, after which he studied at the Universities of Lvov and Krakow. During his university period he became a member of the OUN (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists) and worked in its headquarters at Lvov. Shortly thereafter Stetko illegally published propaganda tracts against the Soviets.

In the 1932-33 famine, Stetko organized an anti-Soviet demonstration in Lvov which ended in the assassination of the Soviet Consul General there. Until 1934 Stetko engaged in the smuggling and distribution of anti-Soviet literature in the Soviet Ukraine. In 1934 he was sentenced, together with Stefan BANDERA, a violent anti-Soviet, to 5 years imprisonment for conspiracy against the Polish government. They were released by general amnesty in 1936, and immediately took up their anti-Soviet activities.

In 1937, Eugen KOSSMALETZ, then leader of the OUN, appointed Stetko to take charge of the "ideological-political" department of OUN headquarters. After war began, Lvov was occupied by Polish insurgents. Stetko, on June 30, 1941, proclaimed an independent Ukrainian state, with himself as Prime Minister. The Germans ordered this provisional government dissolved; but Stetko and Bandera (who had in the meantime become head of the OUN with Stetko as his deputy) resisted and on July 13, 1941, were arrested by the Gestapo in Lvov. After a short period of imprisonment in the Buchenwald concentration camp they were transferred to Berlin where the Germans asked them to form a "Ukrainian National Committee" to fight on the German side. They refused and were kept in prison. Shortly thereafter they escaped with the aid of OUN agents and lived in Krakow, Bratislava and Prague. In April 1945 they were again found and arrested by the Gestapo. The transport which was taking them to Germany, however, was attacked by an American plane and Stetko was wounded. Bandera escaped. In June of 1945 Stetko was taken to the American zone of Germany by agents of the OUN where he subsequently met Bandera. Stetko, Bandera, and a certain Iaros TCHUPRYNIA formed themselves into a "council of three" which they claimed operated as the supreme command of both the OUN and the UPA (Ukrainian Anti-Soviet Army). In April 1949 Stetko was elected president of the ANU (Anti-Communist Bloc of Nations) which position he still holds.

In actual fact STETKO has never occupied any official position in the UPA or the UNR, although he is still regarded as a member of the

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Provid of the entire COW. The Stetko-Sanders claim concerning the Binar Proveda has been refuted by the homeland that the Binar Proveda ceased to exist after the deaths of RAIVNY and VOZNEIN in 1944. A friend of Stetko says that Stetko is a priest's son, is very ambitious, and a theoretician.

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